

*Of the Acts and Resolutions passed at the
First Session of the General Assembly,
1866-'67.*

No. 40. Act to amend the 8rd section of the 7th chap. of the Revised Code entitled "Religious Societies." Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio in General Assembly convened, That the words "take by devise," and repeats the proviso in said section, all of which only applies to the St. James' church in the city of Wilmington,

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A Resolution in regard to the message of the Governor and the report of the Public Treasurer. (Requests the Governor to have printed, in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly, sufficient number of copies, and two hundred for the Executive Department, and the Public Treasurer a like number of his report.)

2. A Resolution authorizing a resolution passed at the next session of the General Assembly. (So amends the above resolution as to include the report of the Comptroller and any other report that may be necessary to have printed.)

3. A Resolution in relation to the Sheriff of Gaston county. (Allows said Sheriff until February 1st 1867, to make report of taxes to Public Treasurer.)

4. A Resolution providing for the printing of the Constitution. Requires the Secretary of State to have all the ordinances of 1865-66, now in force, printed with the laws of 1866-67.

5. A Resolution in relation to the tax on Cotton. (Instructs the Attorney General to prepare a bill into the legality of the tax of 3 cents per lb. on cotton imposed by an act of the Congress of the United States.)

6. A Resolution authorizing the Governor to accept the aid proffered by the U. S. Government, through the Governor to communicate with the chairman of each County Court in the State and ascertain the extent of distribution in each county, and report to the Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to the Secretary of War, and make provisions to pay expenses of transportation of supplies for relief for the poor and destitute.)

7. A Resolution rejecting the proposed amendment as to the article of the Constitution of the United States.

8. Resolution for the relief of the Seth Jones estate.

9. Resolution in favor of Mrs. T. I. Judkins, (allows her the payment of the deceased husband's debts of December.)

10. Resolution for the benefit of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, appropriates \$3,000.

11. Resolution in favor of Rufus H. Jones.

12. Resolution in reference to the N. C. R. Co. (Appoints a committee, two on part of each House, to examine the books, inquire into the alleged abuses and general management and condition of said corporation, and report to the persons and papers, and to report to the adjourned session of said General Assembly.)

13. Resolution declaring the loyalty of the citizens of North-Carolina.

14. Resolution regarding the per diem and mileage of the officers and members of its Legislature. (Stands the same as the last General Assembly.)

15. A Resolution to postpone the valuation of the lands in 1867. (Resolves that the Revenue law of 1866 as required a valuation of the lands in 1867.)

16. A Resolution in regard to Confederate soldiers detained in Northern prisons. (Requests the Governor inquire if any soldiers from Ohio are detained in any Northern hospital or prison, obtain from records, sickness or other cause from returning home, and that he take the necessary steps to enable them to return home.)

17. A Resolution in regard to government sheriffs holding elections. [Allows the sheriffs the same pay on the vote of the constitution as is now allowed for the election of Governor, and the public treasurer to pay same.]

18. Resolution in favor of D. Outlaw, Senator from tenth senatorial district. (Allows per diem from the time he arrived at office, and not from the time he qualified, having been prevented from qualifying owing by extreme illness.)

19. Resolution in favor of the people of Lincoln county.

20. Resolution authorizing the governor, extend the provisions of the act granting amnesty and pardon.

21. Resolution in favor of the sheriff of Richmond county.

22. Resolution for the benefit of the sherrifs of Cumberland Northampton, Wayne, Ashtabow, Meigs and Casswell counties.

23. Resolution in regard to tax, and for other purposes.

24. Resolution of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and others.

Christmas.

Before another issue of my paper this Christmas festival will have come and gone once more. Need we remind any of our readers that this is eminently a *Christian* festival? It would be hardly correct to call it peculiar Christian festivities, and with all proprieties of Christian observance? Our people everywhere take some notice of it. The Saturnalia of Old Rome it recurs at about the same hour before every year, and its fruits are gathered in, and men find care to give themselves up for a while to idleness and merry-making, even if they have no room in their hearts for grateful remembrance of its origin. In doubt, something of religious sentiment has crept into the peculiar coloring to the hilarities of this festival. Over those even who would reject purely religious thoughts as disturbing enjoyments that especially befit the occasion, there is a lowly feeling that ever is born to solemnity, and that will not allow to forget in their most furious mirth the origin in Christian truths of their festivities. Far at least has Christianity impressed its stamp upon the pleasures of our people. Still it is true that let us turn to the conduct of persons among us regard this day simply as one to be observed with universal joy.

That Christian men—the most spiritually minded—should so thoroughly ignore the natural joy which the birth of the Nativity must give rise to, and should come to sympathize in a good degree with popular feeling, and even fall in to some extent with the vulgar expressions of that festiveness, is in no way wonderful. True religionism was designed to commemorate will the heart with a warm affection towards the Redeemer, therefore shut out all enlivening will mark that none should feel the ancient and accustomed exhibitions of the Messiah that prevails everywhere. There is much danger, perhaps, that good men are drawn to an excess in this direction. But the season of the year, and for that reason more effectively help to give a more reasonable character to its festive enjoyments?

Is not a good occasion to show that the religious intelligences of our people does not in any way unfit men to hear such lectures under modes of entertainment and amusement?

And may not men thus won back welcome those of facts of Christianity which the peculiar joys of this season suggest? Let those who love to recall those do so without forgetting that true religionism fills their minds be filled with the tender and inspiring thoughts which those facts suggest, let their hearts be impregnated with pure sentiments and feelings accompanied by peace on earth, goodwill to men; and while they shall certainly bear a true service, and such as befits the devout cheerfulness that animates him, said to teach that now is an example also, and that true piety and true enjoyment go hand in hand.—*Church Intelligencer*.

Mrs. M., said a young hopeful at the break-table, "if a man is a *Mister* is not a woman."

The North-Carolina Standard.

derous warfare against the nation which the
insisted on prosecuting to the last moment
and who now arrogantly and wickedly re-
tain the reins of power over the ruin they
have wrought, and over their superiors and
betters, the Union men, when they *know* that
by so doing they are preventing the restora-
tion of the Union and sowing the seeds of
renewed civil war. If they possessed the
spark of virtue, decency or self-respect, they
would instantly retire, and leave the work of
restoration in the hands of the loyal men, to
whom alone it can ever be accomplished.
By waiting until they are forced to relinquish
their hold, as they will be, they will lose
everything in the end, and at the same time
incur the reproaches of every citizen whose
good opinion is worth having.

A WORD TO CONGRESS.—The people of
North-Carolina fear no investigation. We
are ready to abide the decisions of truth and
justice. We call upon the Congress to send
a Committee of its able members to both
Houses, to North-Carolina, with power to
send for persons and papers, to investigate
the false charges made by unworthy souther-
ners at the State, at Washington and other places.
We wait Mr. Holden, Mr. Pool, Mr. Hays,
Mr. Jenkins, and others, put to the test, on
Holy Evangelists, whereof they affirm of the
people of North-Carolina. Let us have the
investigation.—*Sentinel*.

Congress is well informed already
without listening to the appeals of traitors
for investigations into the condition of things
here.

We know "that the people of North-Carolina
fear no investigation," but the traitors who
are controlling our affairs do.

The *Sentinel* and its co-traitors were ready
in May, 1865, to "abide the decisions of
truth and justice," but they are now more
defiant than they were in 1864 towards the
federal government. Those who took the
oath of the President and then broke it,
are a pretty set to propose to swear other
people on the Holy Evangelists.

We now tell the Congress that it is the
fixed impression of our Union people, white
and black, that if the national troops were
withdrawn and the State restored to the
Union under present auspices, the lives of
Union men would be at once placed in deadly
peril. If they did not immediately become
silent, and bow humbly to secession rule,
they would be shot and hanged without mercy.
The massacres in Memphis and New
Orleans would be repeated in a thousand localities
in these insurgent States.

We implore the Congress of the United
States not to turn our Union people perman-
ently over to secession rule. That body
has the power—*let it exercise it*. If it hesi-
tates now, or if it should only do half work
in re-organizing these States, the Union will
be lost in the maelstrom of the bloodiest revo-
lution ever recorded in the annals of mankind.—
We beg the Congress not to misapprehend or
understate the true condition of things in
the insurgent States.

THE CASE OF DR. WATSON, OF VIRGINIA.—
A month or two since Dr. Watson, of Vir-
ginia, killed a negro man under the follow-
ing circumstances: Dr. Watson's family
were on their way to church, in a carriage
driven by a negro man. The family of one
of his neighbors were also on their way to
church, in a carriage driven by another ne-
gro man, who forced his horses by the car-
riage of Dr. Watson, causing the horses of the
latter to run away, breaking the carriage and
placing the lives of those who were in it in
great peril. As soon as the facts came to
his knowledge Dr. W. he went over to his
neighbor's house for the purpose of chas-
ising the negro man. The latter resisted,
and at last ran, when Dr. W. shot and killed
him. He was arrested by the civil author-
ity, the case examined, and he was discharg-
ed. He was then arrested by order of Gen.
Schofield, and a military commission ap-
pointed to try him, when, as we learn by a
recent dispatch in the papers, the military
commission was dissolved and Dr. Watson
was discharged by order of the President.—
The following is the reply of Gen. Schofield
to the writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out for Dr.
Watson while he was in military custody:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT POTOMAC,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS.
RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 18, 1866.
To the Honorable Circuit Court of the City
of Richmond, in Session, Va.:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the re-
ceipt, through the hands of James Lyons,
Esq., of the writ of your honorable court,
dated at the City of Richmond this 18th of
Oct., 1866, commanding me to have the
body of James L. Watson, no under my
custody, before the Judge of your honorable
court to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M., together
with the cause of being taken and detained
to which I have the honor to respectfully
reply as follows:—

James L. Watson was arrested by my or-
der on the—day of December, instant, and
now held for trial by military commission
under authority of the act of Congress of
July 16, 1864, which title and requires
that the military commission consist of
officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to exercise
military jurisdiction over all cases and
questions concerning the free enjoyment of
the right to full and equal benefit of all
laws, proceedings, and course of personal
liberty, personal security, &c., by all citizens,
without respect to race or color or previous
condition of slavery, of the States whose
constitutional relations to the Government
of the United States have been discontinued.
The above-named act of Congress has been
officially published to the army by the Pres-
ident, through the War Department, for the
formation and government of all concerned.
As an act of Congress, the United States army,
including the military department which
embraces the State of Virginia, and as as-
sistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau
of the same department, my duty requires
me to decline compliance with the writ of
your honorable court, and to do there no
more than I have the honor to decline to
do. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General United States Army
and Assistant Commissioner.

The Legislature of North-Carolina ad-
vanced on Monday morning last, to meet
on the 23d January, 1867. We are
able to perceive that this body has been
any benefit to the people of the State,
though it will cost them before it is dissolv-
some fifty thousand dollars of their hard
earnings.

John Dawson, Esq., has been elected May-
or of Wilmington by the following vote:—

Legislature of North-Carolina

SENATE.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 22.

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill allowing fees to Justices of the Peace in the county of Mecklenburg. The rules were suspended and the bill passed in its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Franklin, the rules were suspended and the following bill was taken up and passed their several readings, viz: Bill to incorporate the Collins Gold Mining Company. Bill to incorporate the State Creek Ferry, in the town of Fayette, to incorporate the Sturgess Gold Mining Company, all of which are in the county of Franklin.

On motion of Mr. Leech the rules suspended and the bill concerning appeals in criminal cases was taken up, amended and passed its third reading.

On motion of Avery, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the town of Wilson was taken up, and passed its third reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Granville county. On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings. Also a bill to amend the charter of the town of Durham in the county of Orange. On motion of Mr. Berry the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading. On motion of Mr. McLean, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Charlotte and Salisbury Rail Road to borrow money to rebuild the same, was taken up and passed its several readings.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate of their readiness to receive a bill from the Governor, and by the joint order relative to the inauguration of the Governor, whereupon the Speaker and Senators retired to the Commons Hall. The oath of office having been administered, and the Governor delivered the address, the Speaker of the Senate announced the object of the joint order concluded, the Senators retired to their chamber, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate adjourned until Monday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22nd, 1866.

A bill allowing fees to magistrates of Mecklenburg and the several Constables fees a bill in favor of W. A. Philpott, Sheriff of Granville; a bill to amend the charter of the N. C. joint stock publishing company a bill to prohibit citizens of other States from adding to their names a commissioner or clerk in the charter of the Shelby and Broad River R. R. Co., a bill to prevent the felling of timber in Pigeon river; a bill to incorporate the Franklin Lodge, A. Y. M., town of Beaufort; a bill to permit the people of North Carolina to erect a monument to the Wrecked bill in favor of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum; a bill to incorporate the town of Durham in Orange County; a bill to incorporate the Hoover Hill Mining Company; were put on their several readings.

Mr. Davis a resolution to employ an assistant Engraving Clerk.

Mr. Hodnett opposed it on the ground that it was useless expenditure.

Mr. Russ said that he had understood that one of the Clerks already elected had grossly abused his position and was not worthy of less of time he would move a committee of enquiry.

The resolution was rejected.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senators made their appearance, and shortly after the Governor delivered his inaugural address and The House adjourned.

ARTICLES.

REJECTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate Committee, in reporting a resolution to reject the amendment, submitted the following reasons:

First: That the State of Arkansas does not know that the amendment was adopted by Congress, and that the amendment by the Constitution, as nearly one-third the States were not represented therein when the amendment was passed.

Second: It never was submitted to the President, and the Convention, as should have been, according to the very letter of the Constitution under which Congress exists, and which it has sought to amend.

Third: The enormous power sought to be conferred by giving authority to Congress to alter the division of the amendment, would take from the States all control over local and domestic concerns, and virtually abolish the States.

Fourth: The second section seems to be an attempt to deny negro suffrage of the States, whether intended or not, and gives Congress the power to bring this about, whether the States consent or not.

Fifth: The third section, as an act of disunion, and a denial of the suffrage of the States must be rejected. The people, having performed all the conditions of the surrender and general amnesty, are entitled to a restoration to the Union, as before the war.

There is no reason to believe that the adoption of the amendment would secure restoration, and, if it would, they recommend a quiet and dignified course of endurance, rather than to purchase it at the sacrifice of principle, dignity, and self-respect.

What news is there from our Coal fields in relation to the petroleum? Will the *Greensboro Patriot* inform us?—*Standard.*

The "North-Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company" are at present sinking but one well—in Rockingham county. One of the men employed in the work and who have had much experience in boring for oil in Pennsylvania, are sanguine of much success, and requires capital to develop oil as well as other interests in the State, and unfortunately they aid to a proper extent in driving forward enterprises which would be profitable to themselves and incalculable benefit to the State and country at large—(*Greensboro Patriot*).

A Mississippi Judge of the Supreme Court has decided that his State never lost its organization by the war, and that it was in every respect a State *de jure* as well as *de facto*, exercising its functions constitutionally. The least effect of such a decision would be to vitiate Mr. Johnson's plan of reconstruction. In other words, if a State be such a State as Mississippi judge conceives, reconstruction is an impertinence.

The late act of the North-Carolina Legislature, granting pardon to all others not in the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States, for offences against the criminal laws of that State, harmonizes aptly with the Mississippi decision. North-Carolina forgives not only all her own sins but those of her neighbors. The act shows that her reconstruction, if precocious, is, in one sense, perfect. She is sovereign enough to absolve herself. Could the President do more? If he did, would it not be necessary to pardon him.—*New York Tribune.*

The *Louisville Journal* says it will be the policy of the President to oppose the supremacy of the Southern States governments by territorial organization with the entire military and naval forces of the nation, and calls upon the people to sustain him in using the

The War Spirit Reviving in the South.
The Mobile Times intimates that the "South will resist with force any change in its political status." The Charleston Mercury, in its editorial, refuses to endorse the laws that he believes to be unconstitutional, and vaguely hints that aid could be obtained, if needed, in that fiery State. The Richmond Enquirer asserts that "the President is bound by his oath to maintain the State in its rights, and to defend its institutions, and to attempt to abolish them by Congress, if proposed by the caucus, would necessitate a collision." The Petersburg (Va.) Express also declares that "if Congress should show no disposition to redress their rights, and to maintain their position, the President will have no alternative left him but to disperse the two houses at the point of the bayonet." It is evident that these irate fellows of the South yet need to be taught through a severe course of reconstruction. The war working in it industriously, and will get it to their heart's content in good time.

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Southern Spitefulness.
The Richmond Times publishes an account of the burning of the Iron Horse under the caption "Yankee." The article is destroyed by fire." The Times adds to the account the following comment:
The Southern people will be able to see this disaster the more philosophically when they reflect on the fact that the iron clad in question was a very prominent factor in the events of the war on the Southern coast.

The National Intelligencer. true to its instincts and its instructors, assails the North Carolina progress for now pleading before Congress for republican government in that State. Of the North Carolina cause was beaten for the Senate in North Carolina, because of his Unionism, but because of his acknowledged meanness in acquiescing in the statement that he had entered the Legislature to endorse the Confederate Government. The dainty defender of Pickett, who boasted that he would kill a colored Union soldier without mercy, and reminded General Peck that he would slaughter ten traitor executives of the old flag for every rebel conspirator in the "Confederate government," and is of course true to its teachings in slandering such men as Senator Furrer. How can a genuine devotion to the Union, and a sincere devotion to the South when the rebel organ was in power, and the wretched organ of the Confederate government, the national Capitol slander every good man whenever he attempts to show his devotion? The only favorites of the Intelligencer and its kindred organs are heroes like Pickett, usurpers like Furrer, and materials like Furrer. Nothing saves the fearless friends of the Union in the South from the proscription and calumny of the man who was put into the Presidential chair by the millions that the Southern republic from rebellion. They are hunted down by the press, and if they were so many criminals.—Washington Chronicle.

The Arkansas Legislature.
MEMPHIS, Dec. 20.—A joint resolution passed Monday to appoint a committee of fourteen—including six members of the House, and three citizens to be appointed by the Governor—to proceed immediately to Washington for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Government as to the political situation of the country, and to report on the reassembling of the Legislature on the 10th of January.

From the New York Herald we take the following: "Mr. William Browne, the oldest of the Deacons of the highest rank in the town of Leicester, England, in the year 1784. He evinced, at a very early age, a taste for the profession which he afterward followed. He was a fellow-student with Wilkie and Turner, in the Royal Academy, under the presidency of Benjamin West. A painting of his, still extant, done at twelve years of age, represents an interior in his birthplace at Leicester. He came to America twenty-five years ago, after a long art life in England. During eleven years he held a commission as captain in the British army, seeing active service in the campaign which culminated with Waterloo and the allied occupation of Paris. Most of his years since his residence in this country, were spent in the study of the highest and most appreciated as they were here. His specialty was landscape. In his later years he developed a special talent for water-color. He mainly retain many of his more recent efforts. His daughters came with him to America, five daughters, four now married, and one whom inherits artistic tastes from her father. Three daughters are now professional artists in this city, and one son, William Browne, is a well known portrait-painter, and a successful physician. A painting of the late Mr. Browne found that he kept intact his love of art, painting almost to the last hour of his life. Of commanding stature and military bearing, but slightly corpulent, he was a man of high character, and by those who knew him, as painter, gentleman, and friend." Mr. W. G. Browne is well known to the Editor of The Watchman as a painter of great ability. We have rare to see a portrait by any master superior to some which come from his brush.

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A STORY FOR THE SEASON.—A very devout and pious deacon, who sold coal, told his servant girl in early fall to hang a wet dish cloth out of the window, and the first morning she found it frozen to report to him. A week later she found the dish cloth hanging round frozen; the girl entered the breakfast room and reported to the deacon, who was just ready to enter into family devotions; he immediately replied raising his eyes skyward: "Lord help the poor, I must raise on earth to let us pray."

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A NOBLE WIFE.—A bankrupt merchant turning home one night said to his noble wife: "I have lost everything, and nothing we have is in the hands of the sheriff." After a few moments of silence the wife looked calmly into his face and said: "Will the sheriff sell you? Oh no! Will he shackle you? Of course not! Will he have lost everything. All that is most valuable remains to us—manhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the results of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune if our hearts and hands are as true as ours."

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NOTICE TO THE NORTH-CAROLINA BENCH.—To be sold, a thrashing-machine in good order, with a new set of horse and cow gears; warranted to whip a school of fifty boys in twenty minutes, distinguishing their fences into literary, moral and impertinent. Will be parted with because the owner flogged his school away, and his sons are too big to beat.

"I cannot bear children," said Mrs. Prim, disdainfully. Mrs. Partington looking over her spectacles, mildly replied, "Perhaps if you could, you would like them better."

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Sam Slick tells us that if he were asked what death he preferred, as being most indecent, he would answer freezing, because "it would then go off with a 'stiff upper lip.'"

GEN. BUTLER AND BRIDGET.—The Irish-American, who on the occasion of Butler's farewell levee in New Orleans presented him with a letter from his mother, in which she begged his blessing, to the hero bestowed his blessing, as desired, when the poor woman, turning to retire, her heart swelling with pride and gratitude for his condescension, cried out: "Well, Ginnal, good bye, ye noble man, anything from ye, ye noble man."